

A Study on Parental Attitude towards Girls' Higher Education

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ABSTRACT

In the present study the investigator attempted to find the attitude of parents of their girls' higher education. 200 parents of girls were taken as a representative sample of the whole population. For selecting parents of girls as a sample stratified random sampling was adopted. The investigator has adopted the survey research method for this study. A self-made attitude scale, which is the "Garai attitude test" consists of items was developed and used for collecting the data. For analyzing and interpreting the data the investigator used to mean, S.D. t-test. The study revealed that rural parents were a better attitude than urban parents towards their girl's higher education. The study also revealed that female parents were a better attitude than male parents towards their girl's higher education.

KEYWORDS: Attitude, Parent, Higher Education

INTRODUCTION:

"An educated girl has direction. She has hope. She will become a mentor to other girls. She will change the world".

Women are the indispensable part of a society. Their education influence the coming generation. The development of future generation mainly depends upon the education of women section. So the education of women is realized to be the most essential part for the development of the society. It can help every woman to educate their children to be good manager of the family as well as the active member of the society. The children learn their manners and behavior at home and mostly mothers are responsible for cultivating good behavior in their children. Every educated woman can run her house well and make it a paradise on earth. Every educated woman can think well about her future and her aim in life and then choose the appropriate subject which will be useful to her throughout the life. In a democratic system the position of women is equal with that of men. Nowadays women are also conscious about their rights and obligations.

OVERVIEW OF HIGHER EDUCATION:

Higher education comprises all post-secondary education, training and research guidance at education institutions such as universities that are authorized as institutions of higher education by state authorities. It includes all the activities a given country deems to be higher education - not only those that take place within ordinary universities and graduate schools, but shorter term education and training courses (polytechnics, junior colleges, and various forms of technical specialty schools) that are 2-3 years in length, and even correspondence courses that make use of information technology and are targeted at a broad population of students. Higher education institutions - most prominently

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universities - have three functions in total. In addition to education, these are research and contributing to society. The research and education functions are two sides of a coin; research makes a higher level of education possible and education, in turn, develops the human resources to do research. Recently, contributions to society have increasingly been demanded of higher education institutions. This means the higher education institutions need to have activities to ensure that accumulated knowledge is circulated directly back to society and that they do not become "ivory towers." All three functions are intimately connected and none can be separated out when considering higher education. Thus, in this report, we will address not only the educational activities at higher education institutions, but the research and contributions to society of these institutions.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Uzma Eram, (2017), his article title as "Attitudes of parents towards girls education". The objective of the study was to attitude of parents to their girl child education & analysis literacy level of girl child. Researcher adopted document survey method and taken only secondary data. The Researcher found that overall the attitude of the respondent was found to be moderately favourable towards education of their children. Recruitment of more women teachers should be done who can serve as role model for girls and may make girl's parents feel more comfortable.

Chingtham. Tamba, (July-Aug,2017), studied on "parental attitudes towards girl's education". The objectives of the study was to find out the attitudes of the parents of different educational level towards education of girl's. This study was Descriptive Survey Method. Researcher found that education of the parents highly influence on their attitude towards girls education.



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Samal (2012) studied on "Parents attitudes towards schooling and education of children". The objective of the study was to examine the attitudes of parents towards schooling and education of their children. The researcher found that Parents attitudes towards schooling and education of children was not highly favourable.

Rana. Sohel, Halder. K. U. (Nov.2015), studied on "Parental Attitudes towards Education and Academic Achievement of the Student's of class VIII". The objective of the study was to explore the pattern of parental attitude towards education between the total sample and subsample based on the background variables. Objective of the present study Survey Method of Descriptive Research. The study revealed that parents attitudes towards their child's education has a positive.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The purpose of the study was to analyse the parents' attitude towards girls in Higher Education; accordingly the problem was stated as - "A study on Parental Attitude towards Girls' Higher Education".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

For the present study the researcher formulated the following objectives:

- To find out the attitudes of parents toward girls in higher education.
- To find out the attitude towards girls in higher education in male and female parents.
- To find out attitude towards girls in higher education in rural and urban area's parents.
- To find out attitude towards girls in higher education in rural male and rural female parents.
- To find out the attitude towards girls in higher education in urban male and urban female parents.
- To find out the attitude towards girls in higher education in rural female and urban female parents.
- To find out the attitude towards girls in higher education in rural female and urban male parents.

HYPOTHESES:

The researcher used null hypotheses because the main idea or the reasoning behind the problem has been found by the previous researcher and the researcher is thinking it may found in his study. Therefore, the researcher carryout studies by stating null hypotheses. The purpose of using null hypotheses is to help or rethink our idea which helps us to take new steps towards other possible answers if, it is accepted. However, if null hypotheses rejected it can support our reasoning, which can be strengthened from replicated and new research.

The following hypotheses were considered for the present study.

- **Ho1.** There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural and urban Parents.
- **Ho2.** There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in male and female parents.
- **Ho3.** There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in urban male urban female parents.
- **Ho4.** There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural male and rural female parents.

- **Ho5.** There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural male and urban male parents.
- **Ho6.** There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural female and urban female parents.

DEFINITION OF IMPORTANT TERMS:

Girls Education:

Girl's education and promoting gender equality is part of a border, holistic effort by the World Bank Group. It includes ensuring that girls do not suffer disproportionately in poor and vulnerable households, and advancing skill and job opportunities for adolescent girls and young women. Girl's education is a strategic development priority. Better educated women tend to be a healthier, participate more in the formal labour market, earn higher incomes, marry at a later age, and enable better health care and education for their children, should they choose to become mothers. All these factors combined can help lift households, communities, and nations out of poverty.

Attitude:

The concept of attitude is perhaps the most indispensable and distinctive concept in Contemporary social psychology.

The study of the concept of attitude is important for psychologists and particularly social psychologists and sociologists.

Krech D., Crutchfield R. S. and Ballachey E. L. consider attitude as, "an enduring system of positive or negative evaluation, emotional feelings and pro or con action, tendencies with respect to a social object."

Thurstone defines an attitude, "as the degree of positive or negative affect associated with some psychological object."

Higher Education:

Higher education means different things to different people. If we talk about higher education in terms of level, it means to gain higher educational qualification by the teaching-learning process in the higher educational institutes such as colleges and universities. Moreover, higher education imparts knowledge, develops the student's ability and also give him/her a wider perspective of the world around.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

- **Area of the Study:** The sample of the present study was restricted to 200 parents from the rural and urban areas, of Nadia District, West Bengal.
- **Variable:** Study was delimited within specific variable that is Attitude and girls education.
- **Tools:** Researcher used only Questionnaire for the present study.
- **Statistical Measure:** researcher used mean, standard deviation and the t-test for the present study.

METHODOLOGY:

The methodology is the general research strategy that outlines the way in which research is to be undertaken and among other things, identifies the methods to be used in it. These methods described in the methodology, define the means of modes of data calculation or, sometimes, how a specific result is to be calculated.

Approach of the study:

The researcher used the descriptive survey type research for the present study to solve his research problem.

Sample selection:

Researcher took 200 type of research work to drive his research of **A Study on Parental Attitude towards Girls Higher education**. In his work there were 100 parents from Urban Area, where 56 male and 44 Female Parents and 100 from Rural Area, where 44 male and 56 female Parents. Researcher noticed the norm of this work and he using a specific bunch on 200 Parents in Nadia district.

Table-1: Sample Profile

GROUP	TOTAL
Total Male Parents	100
Total Female Parents	100
Rural Parents	100
Urban Parents	100
Rural Male Parents	44
Rural Female Parents	56
Urban Male Parents	56
Urban Female Parents	44

Tools used:

Researcher used the self-made questionnaire in the present study. The name of the questionnaire is **"Garai & education Attitude test"**.

Construction of tools:

The researcher has to make tools first to make his research work. A synchronized tool always made the way shapely of research. The researcher started making the question on the test. He made many questions on girls in higher education. He faced many problems when he made his questions. At first researcher made 70 questions. Then he took the paper to the experts. Researcher made that question following demonstration and many level. The expert choose 40 questions among 70 questions. Where 16 questions are positively and 24 questions are negatively.

Reliability of the tool:

At first researcher 200 parents rearrange. Then selected 15 questionnaire among all. Then got an achievement on 15 items. About one month later questionnaire again upon those 15 items.

Table 2: Tolls' Reliability

Item no	Pre-test	Item no	Post test
1	199	1	198
2	199	2	198
3	199	3	196
4	198	4	195
5	198	5	195
6	197	6	199
7	197	7	196
8	197	8	194
9	196	9	199
10	196	10	199
11	196	11	193
12	196	12	192
13	196	13	199
14	196	14	192
15	196	15	194

Reliability co-efficient is **.04**, which indicates the Very Low reliability of the test.

TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS:

Ho1. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural and urban Parents.

Table3: Comparison of attitude between Urban and Rural areas parents

	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Urban Parents	100	110	14.41756	5.231
Rural Parents	100	172	9.3102745	

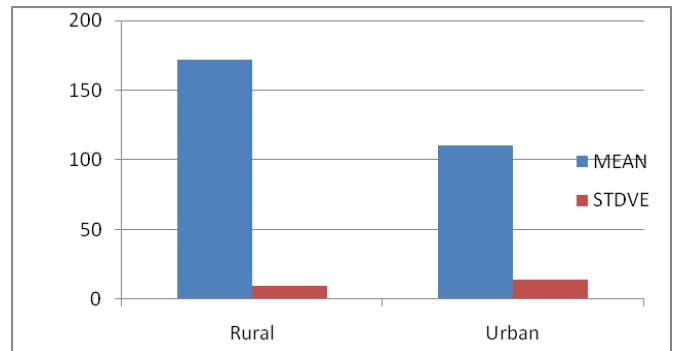


Fig.1: Graphical presentation of mean & SD of attitude of urban and rural parents.

From Table 3 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the urban and figure 1 were 110 and 14.41756 respectively and Mean and SD value of rural parents were 172 and 9.3102745 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the urban and rural parents group the T-value was found 5.231, which was less than 0.5% level at 1.96 and 0.1% level at 2.58. So T-value is not significant. Null hypothesis is rejected.

Ho2. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in male and female parents.

Table 4: Comparison of attitude between Male and Female Parents

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Total Male Parents	100	169.29	16.90574	0.240311
Total Female Parents	100	172.37	19.94976	

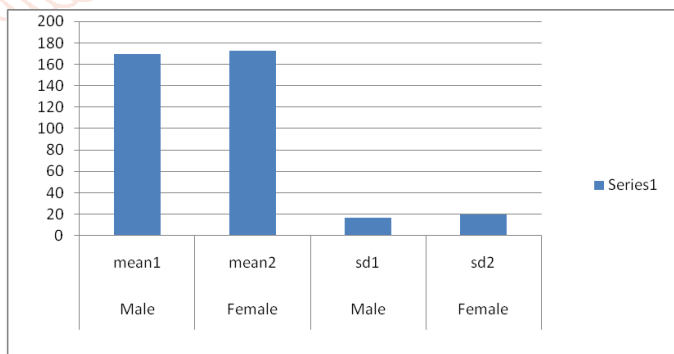


Fig.2: Graphical presentation of mean & sd of attitude of male and female parents.

From Table 4 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Male under parents were 169.29 and 16.90574 respectively and Mean and SD value of female parents were 172.37 and 19.94976 respectively. To observe the mean difference between Male and Female parents group the T-value was found 0.240311, which was less than 0.5% level at 1.96 and 0.1% level at 2.58. So T-value is not significant. So null hypothesis is rejected.

Ho3. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in urban male urban female parents.

Table - 5 Comparison of attitude between Urban Male and Female Parents

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Urban Male Parents	56	158.3036	13.41223	0.15518
Urban Female Parents	44	154.0909	7.737894	

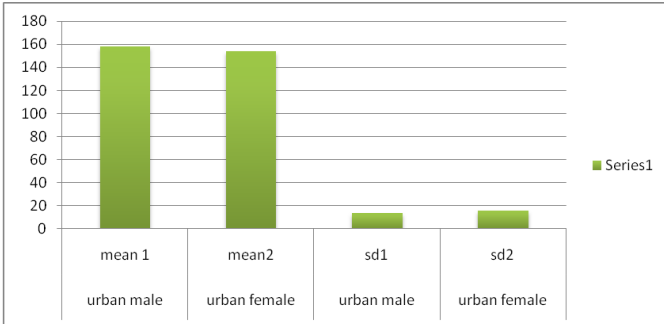


Fig.3: Graphical presentation of mean & sd of attitude of urban male and urban female parents.

From Table 5 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Urban Male parents were 158.3036 and 13.41223 respectively and Mean and SD value of Urban female parents were 154.0909 and 7.737894 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the urban male and urban female parents group the T-value was found 0.15518, which was less than 0.5% level at 1.96 and 0.1% level at 2.58. So T-value is not significant. So null hypothesis is rejected.

Ho4. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural male and rural female parents.

Table 6: Comparison of attitude between Rural Male and Rural Female Parents

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Rural Male Parents	44	183.2727	8.406431	0.04336707
Rural Female Parents	56	186.625	15.43752	

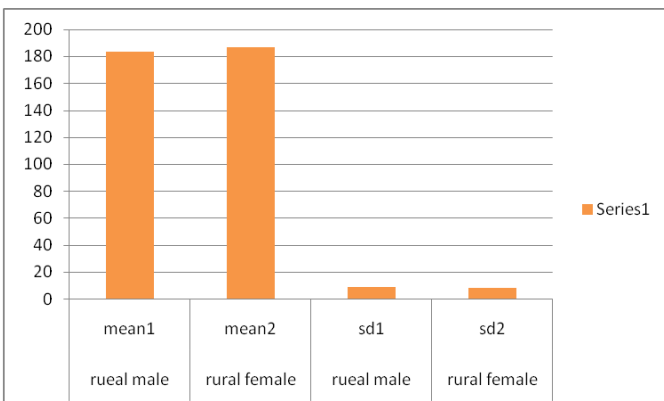


Fig.4: Graphical presentation of mean & sd of attitude of rural male and rural female parents.

From Table 6 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Rural Male parents were 183.2727 and 8.406431 respectively and Mean and SD value of Rural female parents were 186.625 and 15.43752 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the rural male and rural female parents group the T-value was found 0.04336707, which was less than 0.5% level at 1.96 and 0.1% level at 2.58. So T-value is not significant. So null hypothesis is rejected.

Ho5. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural male and urban male parents.

Table 7: Comparison of attitude between Urban Male and Rural Male Parents

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Urban Male Parents	56	158.3036	13.41223	2.37305
Rural male Parents	44	183.2727	8.406431	

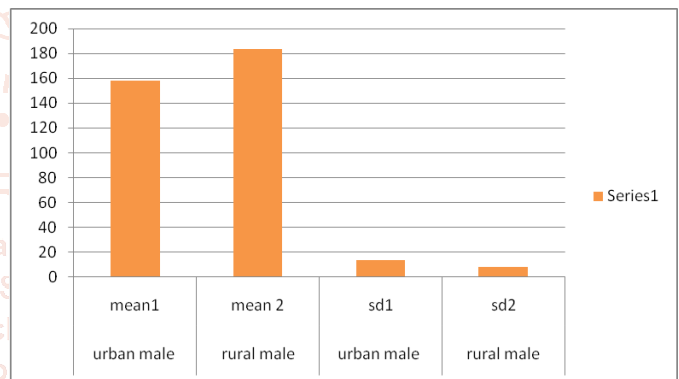


Fig.5: Graphical presentation of mean & sd of attitude of urban male and rural male parents.

From Table 7 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Urban Male parents were 158.3036 and 13.41223 respectively and Mean and SD value of Rural male parents were 183.2727 and 8.406431 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the rural male and urban male parents group the T-value was found 2.37305, which was greater than 0.5% level at 1.96 and less than 0.1% level at 2.58. So T-value is significant. So null hypothesis is accepted.

Ho5. There is no significance difference of attitudes toward girls in higher education in rural male and urban male parents.

Table 8: Comparison of attitude between Urban Female and Rural Female Parents

Group	Number	Mean	SD	T-value
Urban female Parents	44	154.0909	7.737894	9.59265
Rural Female Parents	56	186.625	15.43752	

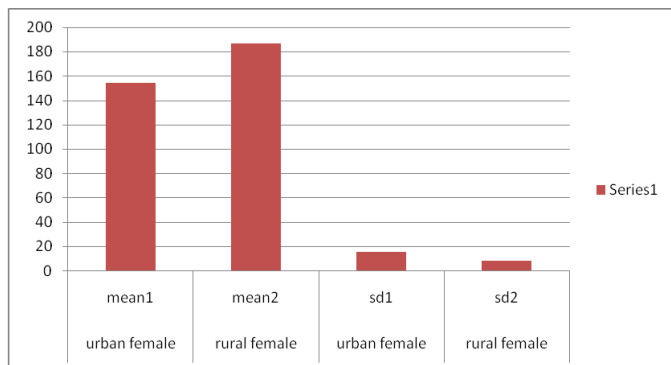


Fig.6: Graphical presentation of mean & sd of attitude of urban female and rural female parents.

From Table 8 it was observed that the Mean and SD value of attitude among the Urban Female parents were 154.0909 and 7.737894 respectively and Mean and SD value of Rural Female parents were 186.625 and 15.43752 respectively. To observe the mean difference between the rural female and urban female parents group the T-value was found 9.59265, which was greater than 0.5% level at 1.96 and 0.1% level at 2.58. So T-value is significant. So null hypothesis is accepted.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

Attitude plays an important role in order for people to be successful in their work. Girl's education as an important component of healthy society.

- The rural parents were better in attitudes towards girls in higher education than urban parents.
- Female parents were better in attitudes towards girls in higher education than Male parents.
- Urban male parents were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than urban female parents.
- Rural female were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than rural male parents.
- Rural male parents were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than urban male parents.
- Rural female parents were better in attitude towards girls in higher education than urban female parents.

CONCLUSIONS:

After the research work researcher comes to on this point that, rural parents have positive feelings about the girls in higher education. In the female parents has more positive attitude than male parents. The parents of urban area the male have more positive than the female parents. And the parents rural female has more positive attitude than the

rural male parents. Rural male parents has more positive attitude than urban male parents. And rural female parents has more positive attitude than urban female parents.

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